



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 23sten MAART, 1822.

N. 12.

Geprint en Zaterdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

March 8, 1822.

FOR NORFOLK,
THE BRIG



ONLY DAUGHTER,
W. FORSYTH, Master.

Will sail in the course of a few days. For
Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

LONDEN.

Jan. 23 — Wy hebben eenen brief uit Parys ontvangen, gedagteekend den 20sten Juny, welke ons berigt van eene verandering van ministerie in Spanje. Dezelve meldt, dat de brieven zak uit Spanje, welke op verrieden Zondag te Parys is aangekomen, tyding bragt dat de koning op den 7den dezer de wenschen der Cortes en van het volk vervuld heeft, en de afstand van den minister van vreemde zaken, Bardaxi; van den minister van binnenlandsche zaken, Pelling; van den minister van oorlog, Salvador; en van Velloye, de minister van finantie, aangenomen heeft. De andere drie ministers, Pelegre, Mano Mannel en Escudero, blijven hun ambt waarmaken, en zyn er voorwaardelyk mee belast, in byvoeging van hunne eigene portefeuilles, te zamen met dat van vreemde zaken, de tweede met dat van de binnenlandsche, en de derde met dat van oorlog. Eene lyst van nieuwe minister is ter hand gesteld, maar geen derzelven is nog gekozen geworden. Imsz, voormaals minister van finantie, is voorwaardelyk met dat departement belast. Men zegt echter, dat hy die eere weigert. Men veronderstelt, dat de drie ministers die thans de plaats van hunne drie collegas vervullen, nevens hunne eigene posten, tot de gewoone zitting van de Cortes, in bediening zullen voortduren; maar den dadelijken dienst zal door de secretarissen van elk departement gedaan worden.

Er waren geene berigten te Madrid van de onderwerping der wederspannige provintien, maar die stad genoot volkomene rust. De berigten zyn tot den 10den dezer.

Wy hebben gisteren van Constantinopel over Odessa brieven ontvangen, gedagteekend van den 14ten tot den 18den II. Zy melden, dat na eene lange byeenkomst tusschen den Oostenryksche minister en den Divan, het ultimatum van Rusland door het Turkische gouvernement aangenomen is geworden. Den dag waarop de byeenkomst en de aanneming van het ultimatum plaats had, wordt niet gekend; maar van de gebeurtenissen wordt als volgt gesproken. De brieven zyn van de Grieksche kooplieden in deze stad geadresseerd, en zy zyn allen allen overeen in de bevestigende parol. De corresponderende Britsche kooplieden met Constantinopel, hebben zoo wy vernemen, geene berigten ontvangen; maar de tyding in geene twyfel te brengen, dat zy hunne correspondentie over Wenen hebben, en door dat kanaal zyn er geene jongere brieven ontvangen geworden. Het gezag der Grieksche kooplieden is niet het beste; zy zyn by de hand om de beste berigten in te winnen, en zy zullen de laatste zyn, om zoo enig een tyding in omloop te brengen, ware het niet wezenlyk zoo.

ZUID AMERIKA.

Byvoegsel van het nieuwsblad van het gouvernement van het onafhankelyke Lima.

VADERLANDSCHE ESKADER.

De generaal in chef heeft de volgende bevelen gedaan, aangaande de ontzaggendaad van een gevecht der booten, behorende aan het vaderlandsche eskader, op den 21sten July in de baai van Callao:—

“Doortuchtigst Heer!—Ik heb de eer U te berigten, dat toen ik eene opening in de ketting en linie der vaartuigen van de vyanden gedaan had, ik kapitein Crosbie belastte om met de kleine booten van het eskader, zoo vele kleine vaartuigen des vyands uit te krygen als het hem mogelyk was, en dezelve in veiligheid zonder gevaar van op de banken die in het oosten van de baai zyn vast te raken, te ankeren.

“Ik heb het genoegen het berigt van kapitein Crosbie, behelzende een omstandig verhaal dezer onderneming in te sluiten, en myne goedkeuring byvoegende, aan het gen. by van het goed gedrag der officieren meldt; en niet slechts van hen maar tevens der manier op welke de gemelde kapitein dien dienst uitvoerde.

“Met leedwezen heb ik aan den wensch van kapitein Esmonde en Simpson niet kunnen voldoen, om hen toetestaan deze expeditie by te wonen, wyl het noodzakelyk was om de brik-

ken, waar over zy bevel voeren, tot andere diensten te gebruiken. God beware U. E. vele jaren.

“Lima, 30sten July. “COCHRANE.

“Aan Don Jose de San Martin, opperbevelhebber der Bevrydende Krygsmagt.”

COMMUNICATED.

From the Common-Place Book of a Traveller
No. 3.

The houses in Caracas are generally very spacious, and neatly constructed. Before the great earthquake they were far superior to what they are now, having been limited, since that dreadful period, to one story in height, and otherwise altered so as to guard them more effectually, if possible, against the shock of any such recurring calamity. There are many, however, still remaining of two stories, which escaped the general ruin, and which beautify the city. The external aspect of all is plain, somewhat injured by the common plaster work which covers them, and the want of glass in the windows. These latter are guarded by light iron-gratings in the better houses, but many, having wooden bars, present the appearance of so many prisons.

The houses are built after the Spanish fashion, with an entry, or *San Juan*, opening on a corridor, which encloses the *patio* or court yard, and from which the various apartments branch on all sides. The *pattios*, in some of the houses, are tastefully decorated with orange tree and flower-pots surrounding them. But the present depopulated state of the city puts domestic economy very naturally in the back ground.—The floors of all houses are paved with broad large bricks, which, while they add to the coolness of temperature, form a fruitful nidus for the generation of *chigres*, fleas, and other insects.

In the western and northern parts of the city, the houses are all in ruins, and present a scene of waste that cannot fail to impress very unpleasantly those who knew the place in its former state. In many of these ruined buildings are left some rooms or small compartments still roofed, and these are occupied by the poor.

Public Buildings.—It is a singular circumstance that there never was raised in this ample city, an edifice exclusively devoted to government, and corresponding with the dignity of its officers. Such, however, is the case; and large private houses have been hired for this purpose. The *Palacio* of the present commander in chief in Venezuela is not in the least remarkable for any difference in its appearance from other houses, and is only distinguished by the guard that is stationed before its door.

The high court of justice is kept in the spacious dwelling-house belonging to the conde de —, and this is, perhaps, the finest constructed house in Caracas.

The hospital, the prison, &c. are all kept in private houses.

The churches and convents are the most extensive buildings in the city, and will be most likely, from their size, the character of their tenants and ministers, and the influence they have had on the state of society, to attract the early curiosity of the stranger, who has never before visited a catholic country. The principal church is the *Cathedral*, situated on the east side of the Plaza. It is seventy five feet broad, and two hundred and fifty deep; and has a very neat tower with a clock in it, the only one in the place. Its interior appearance is but indifferent, although it has a very fine organ, and some pretty altars. In this church all public and formal rites are performed, such as the chanting of *Te Deums*, the consecration of banners, and the administration of public oaths. The church of Candelaria, now in ruins, was likewise a very rich and handsome edifice, and surrounded by an extensive square, with a stone wall. Most of the other churches are demolished, and service is performed in some adjoining temporary building.

Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the most ample and considerable. There are three nunneries; though one of them deserves a better name, as the Holy Sisters, belonging to the most respectable families of Caracas, do not deny the labor of their faculties to the community, but educate young ladies in various useful branches of instruction. The churches belonging to these institutions are, like the others, plain and large, and formerly were rich; but now comparatively poor, having been deprived of their plate during the exigencies of the present war. Many miraculous tales are told of some of the convents, but they are not worthy of

remembrance. All the churches are supplied with a superfluous number of bells, which are, during prayer, &c. not rung, but struck upon with hammers, causing a confused and disagreeably stunning sound. This is repeated constantly. “Bell follows bell from morn to night, from night to morn.” Would it not be well, if the practice of ringing bells were altogether abolished in large cities? The noise they produce is highly injurious to sick persons, and the tolling for funerals cannot but awfully affect the imagination of those lying in a doubtful state, and from whence very cause of depression should be most carefully withheld. Time pieces are sufficiently abundant to render the announcing of church hours superfluous.

The number of monks has very much diminished in Caracas, and will receive still further diminution under the new order of things. The influence, too, they were wont to exert already lessens; but as it has been so great, as it has been a supporting arm of government, it will prove an interesting subject on which to say a few words.

Ferdinand, when he colonized America, strengthened his power over his new dominions by a Bul from the Pope; but, with a jealous policy, which marked all the actions of that calculating monarch, he obtained, at the same time, a grant of all rights in those newly discovered countries, as well as the disposal of all ecclesiastical benefices there, privileges the more readily granted to him by the inconsiderate liberality of pontiffs, ignorant of the value of what they gave away. Hence the Spanish monarchs became the heads of the American church, and precluded the possibility of any dissensions taking place between the spiritual and temporal authorities. Thus armed the royal prerogative was supposed to be further improved by the increase of the clergy, and of the monastic institutions; and, hence their revenues were augmented to an astonishing degree, and the superstitious pomp and magnificence of the Romish church indulged to an unlimited extent in South America.

The influence which these establishments exerted on the state of society, and on the opinions of the people could not fail to be considerable. The extreme activity displayed in multiplying monasteries must have been particularly injurious. Citizens, by this preposterous institution, induced to separate themselves from their fellows, and not only to defeat the first purposes of nature, but to deny the benefit of their mental and corporeal faculties to society in general, became a leaden weight of indolent hangers on, slothful, corrupted, lost to themselves and to the world. To this life of ease the climate is particularly inviting, and those who entered it have given little proof of any benefit derived from their vows; but have, on the contrary, very much retarded the advance of the public mind in education, and in improvement in arts or sciences. Owing to them the education of youth has been stunted, confined to a mechanical and scholastic display of empty sounds,

“Signifying nothing!”

Many of these monks were likewise very dissolute and corrupt in their practices, and deadened all respect for religion and morals in the minds of the people. They moreover fomented that selfish jealousy of strangers, which, in its evil effects, recoiled upon the inhabitants, who were taught to foment so base and malignant a spirit. Compare the state of Spanish colonies with those of other nations, who were actuated by more enlightened principles, and the improvement of the latter, the enlightened state of their inhabitants, their commercial enterprize, and real wealth, must offer a striking and humiliating contrast to the ignorant condition, the wretched indolence and inactivity of the former.

In imputing to the numerous religious institutions the evils above described, we are warranted by the example of Spain herself, and the proofs afforded of amelioration in every department of life since their comparative loss of influence and power. The mists that have obscured the eyes of government and people, must be cleared away, or the change, now taking place in the former, will be but in name. Let toleration and universal love actuate the rising republic, or she will in vain emulate the labors of her flourishing sister in the northern hemisphere. Let her people respect the religion of their fathers, endeared to them by so powerful associations, but let them no longer mistake fanaticism for religion, intolerance for piety.

* Vide Robertson.

March 22, 1822.

FOR ST. THOMAS,
THE FAST SAILING SLOOP
MERCURY,

G. WALTER, Master.

Will sail positively on Wednesday next the
27th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply at
the Store of WM. Mac WHIRTER, & Co.

THEATRE.

DE Werkende Leden of Amateurs van de
Komedie "On fait ce qu'on peut, et pas
ce qu'on veut," brengen mits deze ter kennis
van de Heeren Leden Inteekeuren, dat zy op
aanstaande Woensdag, zynde den 27sten dezer,
de representatie zullen doen van

LE NAUFRAGE,

OU

Arlequin Pêcheur.

Blijspel in Vyf Bedrijven.

GEVOLGD DOOR

LA BONNE MERE.

Blijspel in Een Bedrijf.

De Deuren zullen geopend worden te zes u
ren, en de Scherm gelijkt precies te zeven uren.
Biljetten voor Vreemdelingen zullen te beko
men zyn by de Directeuren, tot ten minste één
uur vóór de opening der Deuren.
Den 22sten Maart 1822.

Den 22sten Maart 1822.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op
autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R.
Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige
eilanden, &c. &c. &c. by inschryving aan
de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wissels in Hol
landsch Courant, ten bedrage van ongeveer
Twee Duizend en Vyf Honderd Pezos van Ach
ten, voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyen
over deze maand Maart, te trekken door Zyne
Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en
betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke
Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Ko
lonien in 's Gravenhage, twee maanden nazigt.

De inlevering der Biljetten van inschryving
zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot
uiterlyk op Maandag den 1sten April voor 12
uren, zullende het antwoord op Dingsdag den
2den April gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Financien,

NUBOER.

Den 16den Maart 1822.

ZYNE Excellentie de Schoutbynacht Gou
verneur heeft aan den Heer Mr. W. W.
Duyckinck, op dezelfde verzoek, honorabel ont
slag als Gouvernements Secretaris verleend,
en denzelven benoemd, tot Lid van het Collegie
van de Wees Onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel
kamer alhier, ter vervulling der vacature in dat
Collegie ontstaan door het overlyden van den
Heer Gerardus Duyckinck.

Het ambt van Gouvernements Secretaris is
door zyne Excellentie aan den Secretaris van
den Raad van Politie en van het Collegie van
Commercie en Zeezaken W. Prince, opgedra
gen.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

WILLEM PRINCE.

Den 22sten Maart 1822.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

ALS daartoe behoort geauthoriseerd zynde,
zal de ondergeteekende Magazyn Meester
van alle 's Lands Magazynen alhier, by Publieke
Opveiling doen verkoopen op aanstaande Maan
dag den 25sten dezer, binnen het Fort Amster
dam om 10 uren,

Een Vat afgekeurde Schonken van Gezouten
ten Vleesch,

Een Party Ledige Vaten en Jenever Kelders,
met Vlessen.

G. C. MULLER.

Den 22sten Maart 1822.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLE personen welke verschuldigd zyn zoo
wel aan de Firma van JOSEPH FOULKE,
als aan dat van JAMES SMITH & ZOON,
worden verzocht om huone betaling te doen
binnen veertien dagen van deze datum afgere
kend, zullende voor alle schulden welke onaf
gedaan blyven, na verloop van dien tyd gere
gelyk gemaand worden.

March 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL persons Indebted either to the Firm of
JOSEPH FOULKE, or to that of JAMES
SMITH & SON, are requested to make pay
ment within fourteen days from this date, as all
debts remaining unsettled at the expiration of
that time will be sued for.

* * * Heden verloorste myne geliefde Echtge
noote F. E. HEITZIG, vry voorspoedig van een
welgeschapene Dochter.

D. DE GRAAFF.

Curaçao den 19den Maart 1822.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uit geklaard sedert onzelaatste
INGEKLAARD—MAART.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 16. golet | Catharina, De Pool, | Spaansche kust |
| — | Brunette, Diedenhoven, | dito |
| — | La Liberal Chica, Malabe, P. Cabello | |
| — | Prins Frederik, Martin, | Sp. kust |
| 18. bark | Jonge Fanny, Siragusa, | dito |
| golet | Tom, Craycroft, | Philadelphia |
| brik | Le Petit Charles, Fanlet, | Sp. kust |
| 19. golet | Jacoba, Craane, | St. Thomas |
| brik | Industria, Dautants, | St. Eustatius |
| 20. bark | Merkuur, Walter, | St. Thomas |
| — | Sally, Williams, | Spaansche kust |
| — | Perseverance, Munto, | St. Thomas |
| golet | Maria, Roche, | Spaansche kust |
| bark | Fanny De Hachet, | Porto Rico |
| 21. golet | Adella, Grigorio, | dito |
| bark | Experiment, Columba, | St. Thomas |
| brik | Eliza, Waring, | New York |
| 22. — | Fanny, Baker, | dito |

UITGEKLAARD—MAART.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 16. golet | Drie Zusters, Peron, | St. Thomas |
| — | Tartar, Goldsmith, | New York |
| 18. — | Perry, Knight, | Aux Cayes |
| brik | Le Petit Charles, Fanlet, | Bayonne |
| — | Mattewan, Scribner, | New York |
| — | Rebecca en Sally, Scull | dito |
| 19. golet | Rooseboom, Giribaldi, | Aruba |
| — | Amistad, Yriarti, | Spaansche kust |
| 20. — | Drie Vrienden, Croes, | Aruba |
| golet | La Liberal Chica, Malabe, | Sp. kust |
| 21. — | Saturnus, Schoonwolf | Aruba |
| — | St. Joseph, Piiron, | Aux Cayes |
| — | Josephina, Britto, | Trinidad |

Op laatstleden Dingsdag verscheen Z. M.
brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quastel, welke
laatst van Bonaire kwam voor deze haven, den
zeiden namiddag zeilde zy naar beneden, en
zoo wy vernemen naar Maracaybo, met oog
merk om bescherming te verlenen aan verschei
dene vaartuigen behoorende tot deze haven, en in
genoemde plaats zynde. De Merkuur heeft dus
hare eerste reis volbragt zedert hare laatste vol
komen reparatie op de werf van de Weduwe
Baaden, wy kunnen niet nalaten om deze kolonie
onze voldoening te betuigen welke wy gevoel
den tegelyk met het gansche publiek by het zien
der goede staat waarin de Merkuur verscheen.
Inderdaan kunnen wy volkomen betuigen dat
zy volmaakt in order is en byzonder snel zeilt,
hetwelk dezelve commandant volkomen ge
noegen verschaft.

Wy hebben berigten ontvangen dat er te Ma
racaybo een beslag gelegd was, dewyl er eene
expeditie van daar naar Coro zal vertrekken.

Men heeft hier berigt dat het Spaansche fre
gat Ligera en de brik Hercules, laatst van Puer
to Cabello vertrokken zyn, met oogmerk om
vóór La Guayra te kruisen.

Het volgende zyn eenige artikelen van La
Guayra:—

De Columbiansche oorlogsbrik de President,
van 22 achttien-ponders, en 200 man, voorna
melyk Engelschen en Amerikanen, gevoerd
door kapitein Morgrage, kwam op den 14den
February 11. te La Guayra, en vertrok op den
24sten op eene kruistogt. Deze brik is zoo groot
als de Hercules, en is eenige maanden geleden
door de brik Invincible, kapitein Dieter, van de
Spanjaarden genomen.

Op den 18den 11. ontwaarde men te Caracas
en La Guayra, eene ligte aardbeving welke
geen onheil veroorzaakte.

Het eskader om de blokada van Puerto Ca
bello te versterken, werd alle oogenblikken te
La Guayra verwacht. Verscheidene gewapen
de vaartuigen legen in de roadstead, verbeiden
de aankomst van drie brikken en een ander
oorlogsvaartuig, van Margarita en Cumana.—
Het bevel over het eskader van blokada, wordt
door commodore Boyes gevoerd.

De laatste berigten van generaal Soublotte te
Caracas ontvangen, melden, dat hy in optogt
naar Puerto Cabello met zyne troepen was, en
men zegt dat de Spanjaarden geheel by land
ingesloten zyn.

Generaal Soublotte heeft eene som van 6000
patienjes s'weeke van de kooplieden in Caracas
en La Guayra geeischt, ten einde de troepen
te kunnen onderhouden en doen doortrekken;
en betalende een zeker interest, en het geheel
betaalbaar in geregtigheden. Zyn verzoek ge
lyk wy vernemen, was vaardig ingewilligd. De
producten zyn in overvloed te bekomen.

ONAFHANKELYKHEID VAN PANAMA.

Kolonel Rieux heeft de volgende belangryke
bekend making van den commandant van der
landengte aan het gouvernement van Columbia
gezonden.

Doortuchtigste Heer!—Ik geniet het groote
genoegen om uwe excellentie de aangename ty
ding mede te deelen, als dat de landengte zich
verklaard heeft ten gunste der onafhankelykheid
van de Spaansche regering. De stad van Santos,
in deze provincie was de eerste welke met geest
drift den geheiligen naam van vryheid uitkreeet,
en alle de andere steden volgden by opvolging
het roemryke voorbeeld; maar daar deze hoofd
stad, niet oordeelde gelegen te zyn in derzelve
dadelyk besluit trachtte dezelve, door uitstel,
de zaken zoo te regelen, dat den gewenschten
dag volmaakt roemryk zoude zyn. Dienvol
gens heb ik het genoegen, van eene gebeurtenis
te kunnen getuigen waarin begrepen was, de
verandering van een stelsel van zaken, onder
houden door menschen welke vele onheilen kun
nen veroorzaken, welke plaats had met eene
onvergeelyke rust; dematigheid en gevoels
van eene verhevene menschenliefde kenmerk
ten de landengte zoodanig, dat dezelve in de
jaarboeken van vry Amerika zal verewigd wor

den. By eene andere gelegenheid zal ik uwe
excellentie met de namen der achttingwaardige
patriotten bekend maken, die de dankbetui
ging hunner medeburgers verdiend hebben
voor de diensten aan dit gewigtig werk bewo
zen, ik zend uwe excellentie by deze een af
schrift der gronden gisteren overeengekomen,
toen wy het geluk hadden, ons zelve in een
geheel gedeelte van het onafhankelyke Amerika
te vormen.

Thans verplichten my de omstandigheden om
uwe excellentie in alles bescherming te verzoeken,
om de republiek van zoo een belangryk
punt te verzekeren, dewyl de rampen welke de
landengte voor drie jaren drukten, dezelve on
magtig gelaten hebben, om de noodzakelyke uit
gaven te kunnen dragen, om ons in eenen staat
te stellen, welke omstandigheden dringst ver
eischen.

Boven al, worden meest vereischt, ten min
sten 300 mannen, geregeld, met de benodigde
officieren, om de belangryke punten welke to
vens staan aangevallen te worden, te bezetten.

Wat my betreft, de uitboezeming myner er
kennis is onuitsprekelyk, daar ik de eenigste
voldoening heb welke een menschelyk hart kan
streelen, die van het verdienen van het alge
meen vertrouwen onder zoodanige dringende
omstandigheden om de onafhankelyke landeng
te te regeren; en ik kan alleenlyk aan zoo een
hoog teeken van onderscheid beantwoorden
door my geheellyk op te offeren, aan het land
myner geboorte, en waaraan ik alles wat ik be
zit verschuldigd ben.

U. E. zal de goedheid hebben hierby te voegen
alles wat strekken kan om onze handelwy
ze, de goedkeuring van het hooge kongres te
doen behalen en ons als een vereenigd gedeelte
der republiek te erkennen, welke het vertegen
woordigd, &c.

(geteekend) JOSE DE FABREGA.

Gedagteekend Panama, 29sten Nov. 1822.

Aan Z. E. den President van Columbia.

Hier volgt de acte der onafhankelykheid,
waarvoor de artikelen met de uitzondering der
twee eerste, de eerste, verklarend Panama, uit
eigen wil vry en onafhankelyk, het tweede, an
kennende de Republiek van Columbia en der
zelve kongres, behelzende alle de plaatselyke
belangen.

UIT AMERIKAANSCH PAPIEREN.

Jonge en belangryke tydingen van Braziliën.

Charleston, 13den Feb.—Door de brik Fortu
na, kapitein Scott, gisteren van Pernambuco
over de Turksche Eilanden alhier aangekomen
welke eerste plaats dezelve op den 6den Janu
ary verlaten heeft, hebben wy de volgende ty
dingen ontvangen:—

Na een hevig gevegt met de Europeesche
troepen was het de Brazilianen gelukt de nieu
we constitutie daar te stellen, en hadden zy den
Europeeschen generaal Don Louis de Rego,
gedwongen met alle zyne troepen naar Portugal
in te schepen. Men heeft geillumineerd by ge
legenheid, dat de koning zyne afkeuring gege
ven heeft op de drukkende wyze van gouverne
ment, in de handen van generaal de Rego, en de
terugkering, der door hem naar Europa ge
zondene patriotsche gevangen. De rust was
hersteld, en het provisionele gouvernement
nam krachtadige maatregelen voor de vergroot
ting der patriotsche armee.

Een ander generaal is pas aangekomen, en na
voor eenigen tyd gearseid te hebben om te
landen, geraakten zyne troepen benedens winds,
zyne ontvangst was een spotteryn van militair
parade voor de Braziliaansche troepen. Alles
was gereed om de landing der nieuwe troepen
(800 in getal) tegentegaan, of indien zy toege
staan worden te landen, om hen gevangen te
maken.

Het hof van Portugal heeft de gunstigste ge
neigdheid betoond om de afhankelykheid der
Amerikaansche bezittingen staande te houden;
niettegenstaande het welke schynen de Brazilia
nen algemeenlyk te begeren naar eene afschei
ding van een juk, welke hen tot hertoe in de
meest beledigende onkunde en drukkende ver
plichting hield.

De Amerikaansche producten waren in o
vervloed en zeer laag in pryze te Pernambuco,
wyl het publieke credit ten einde was, en de
meeste geld bezittende Europeesche kooplieden
hadden de stad verlaten.

New York, Feb. 13.

Valparaiso, 27sten Oct.—De fortres van Cal
lae gaf zich op den 21sten September over; en
deze gebeurtenis heeft voor het tegenwoordige
den oorlog in Peru opgeschort; maar La Ser
na zal zich met Ramirez te Arequipa vereeni
gen, en de Spaansche armee aldaar zal den zeer
aanmerkelyk zyn. De vaartuigen zyn van An
con naar Callao verplaatst, maar zouden niet
beginnen met lossen tot den 8sten dezer, wan
neer er een nieuw tarief zoude afgekondigd wor
den. Lord Cochrane heeft van den protector
San Martin 700,000 patienjes genomen, welke
hy aan boord van verscheidene vaartuigen leg
gende te Ancon, op het naderen van La Serna
heeft gezonden. Zyne lordschap zocht voor
eenigen tyd geld van den protector te bekomen,
voorgevende om de vloot te betalen; maar de
protector mogelyk van gedachten zynde, dat het
byzondere eigendom, welke lord Cochrane ge
red had uit de San Martin, iets meer dan eeni
ge weinige honderd duizenden patienjes meer
dan dit bevoegd gedeelte der plundering zoude
bedragen, was niet zoo vaardig om de ge
eischte som uit te keren. Zyne lordschap ging
naar de rezguardo te Ancon; kreeg eene bere
kening van het geld en nam alles weg, zoo wel
als de individuele eigendommen, welke tot eene
aanzienlyke som beloopt. De protector heeft
alle middelen in het werk gesteld om dezelve

Blanks for Sale

At the Printing-Office.

Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and
Spanish.Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spa
nish and French.

Prices Current in Dutch and English.

uit zyne handen te krygen, maar alles was vruchteloos. Ik weet niet wat den uitslag van deze scheuring tusschen San Martin en lord Cochrane zal zyn.

Den 31sten Oct.—Gisteren kwam de schooner Aranzaza, met 30 dagen reis van Callao, heimelyk door lord Cochrane aan het gouvernement afgevaardigd met een gering gedeelte van het geld (50,000 patienjes,) welke hy van den generaal San Martin genomen heeft om den weg te banen voor dezelfde lasten tegen hem. De protector vaardigde af op denzelfden dag eene andere schooner (de Sacramento,) met zyne depeches. Dit wordt eene ernstige zaak. Cochrane handelt wel, maar ik denk dat hy te veel tegen zich heeft. Hy blijft daags aan boord van zyn schip, om dat hy vreest, dat zoo hy zich aan wal begeve, door den protector gevangen kan gezet worden, gelyk hy met een ondergeschikt officier gehandelt heeft die geld weznm.

Lord Cochrane heeft van Zuid Amerika naar Europa gezonden, omtrent een millioen patienjes. Welk een belangloose Patriot!!!

On Tuesday last His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quartel, appeared off the harbour, last from Bonaire, and the same afternoon she proceeded to leeward, as we understand, to Maracaybo, for the purpose of giving protection to several vessels belonging to this port, from that quarter. The Mercury having thus completed her first voyage since her late thorough repair at the Widow Baden's wharf, we cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction which we, in common with the whole community, felt at perceiving the excellent trim in which this vessel appeared. Indeed, we are given to understand that she is in every respect perfectly staunch, and sails remarkably fast, much to the satisfaction of her commander.

Accounts have reached this of an embargo having been laid on in Maracaybo, in consequence of an expedition being about to proceed from that place against Coro.

It is reported here that the Spanish frigate Ligera, and Hercules brig of war, had lately left Puerto Cabello, for the purpose of cruising off La Guayra.

The following are a few items of news from La Guayra:

The Colombian brig of war President, carrying 22 18-pounders, and 200 men, principally English and Americans, commanded by Captain Morgage, arrived at La Guayra on the 14th February, and sailed on the 24th on a cruise. This vessel is a sister brig to the Hercules, and was taken a few months ago from the Spaniards by the Invincible brig of war, capt. Diotor.

On the 18th ult. a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Caracas and La Guayra, but did no injury.

On the nights of the 26th and 27th patrols were kept parading the streets of La Guayra, in consequence of several placards having been stuck up in different parts of the town and at the governor's residence, calling upon him to confine the Spanish prisoners, and not allow them to be at liberty, asking arms in the streets, otherwise he might expect that a massacre, similar to that of 1811, would be the consequence. Several respectable Spanish merchants were proscribed in the placards.

The squadron to enforce the blockade of Puerto Cabello was hourly expected to arrive at La Guayra. Several armed vessels were lying in the roadstead, waiting the arrival of three brigs, and other vessels of war, from Margarita and Cumana. The blockading squadron is commanded by Com. Boyes.

The last accounts received in Caracas from general Soublette state, that he was drawing his troops every hour nearer to Puerto Cabello; and it was said that the Spaniards were completely hemmed in by land.

General Soublette had requested a loan of 6000 dollars per week from the merchants in Caracas and La Guayra, for the purpose of maintaining and paying the troops. A certain interest was to be allowed, and the whole to be repaid in duties. The request, we are informed, was promptly complied with. Produce is stated to be abundant.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas March 16.

"We just learn that the Dasher, belonging to this island, has been taken on her way from La Guayra to this by the Spanish privateer Pancho, and carried into Porto Rico. The Dasher had on board a full and valuable cargo."

We have before us an Iris de Venezuela of the 11th inst. from which we have made the following abstract.

The Congress of Venezuela, penetrated with just sorrow on account of the unhappy situation of the desolate orphans and widows, and aged parents of the sons of Columbia who have sacrificed their lives on the field of battle, also those who have been immolated on the scaffold, erected by the cruelty of their foes, has decreed that all such victims to war, in the cause of their country, should be entitled to the appellation of well deserving, and that those who were dependent on them for their maintenance shall receive pensions from government, as soon as this shall be properly constituted, and the funds will permit the discharge of a duty incumbent on gratitude and justice. This decree bears date the eleventh October last. Such acts speak more, than any battles won, in favor of Columbia.

The cause of Independence in Lima is not confined to the stronger sex. The nuns of Lima have generously offered their aid to the supplying of the army, in sewing shirts, &c.

INDEPENDENCE OF PANAMA.

Colonel Rieux has forwarded the following interesting communication from the commander of the Isthmus to the government of Columbia.

Most Excellent Sir.—I enjoy the high satisfaction of communicating to Y. E. the pleasing intelligence, that the Isthmus has decided in favor of its independence from Spanish sway. The town of Santos, in this province, was the first to pronounce with enthusiasm the sacred name of liberty, and all the other towns successively followed the glorious example; but as this capital did not think its decision immediately convenient, it endeavored, by delay, to regulate matters so, that the wished for day should be completely glorious. Accordingly I had the satisfaction of great witnessing an event, in which was implied the change from a system of things maintained by men who might have caused many disasters, take place with a tranquility that has no parallel; moderation, and sentiments of an elevated philanthropy have characterized the Isthmus in a degree that will render her memorable in the annals of free America. By another opportunity I shall acquaint Y. E. with the names of the honorable patriots, who have merited the thanks of their fellow citizens, for the services they have rendered in this important work; remitting, at present, to Y. E. a copy of the bases agreed upon yesterday, when we had the fortune to form ourselves into an integral part of independent America.

At present, circumstances oblige me to demand of Y. E. protection in every respect, which can preserve, to the Republic of Columbia, so interesting a point; as the misfortunes which have oppressed the Isthmus for three years, have left it unable to bear the necessary expenses to place us in the state which circumstances imperiously demand.

Above all, what is most requisite, are, at least, 300 men, disciplined, with competent officers, to garrison the most important points which are likely to be invaded.

As regards myself, the effusion of my gratitude is inexpressible, for having had the only gratification that can satisfy the human breast, that of deserving public confidence, under such critical circumstances, to command the independent Isthmus; and I can only correspond with so lofty a mark of distinction in determining to make every sacrifice to the country, which gave me birth, and to which I owe all that I possess.

Y. E. will have the goodness to adduce every consideration that can induce the Supreme Congress to approve of our proceedings, and to acknowledge us as an integral part of the Republic, which it represents, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE FABREGA.

Dated Panama, 29th November 1821.

To H. E. the President of Columbia. Here follows the act of independence; the articles of which, with the exception of the two first, the one declaring Panama voluntarily Free and Independent, the second acknowledging the supremacy of the Republic of Columbia and its Congress all relate to local concerns.

We also find an act by which it appears that the Peninsula of Yucatan had likewise declared itself independent, and attached itself to the new empire of Mexico.

From the National Gazette of Maracaibo.

After this number was already put to the press, the Editor was favored with a letter from H. E. the vice president of the state, dated Bogota, the 13th of December last.

Among other things H. E. says:

This day the Libertador President departed for Popayan, to open the campaign in the unhappy province of Quito: he takes with him an army formidable for its numbers and qualities. If the enemy is intent on a rash defence, I am sure that the hero, Bolivar, will afford them a parallel worthy of Boyaca and Carabobo.

From the Iris of Venezuela of 4th March.

CAPITULATION OF CALLAO.

His excellency Don Joseph San Martin, Protector of Peru, and the general of the Spanish national armies, and governor of the fortress of Callao, Don Joseph de la Mar, anxious to avoid the evils which a prolonged and useless defence of the post of Callao by the arms of Spain must cause, and agreeing to form a capitulation which may reconcile mutual interests and duties, have named and authorized for this purpose viz. H. E. the Protector of Peru, on his part, his first field adjutant, colonel Thomas Guido, sub-officer of the Legion of Merit of Chili, and H. E. the governor of Callao, on his part, brigadier Don Manuel de Arredondo, knight of the order of Calatrava and St. Hermenegild, and Don Josef Ignacio Colmenares, captain of the national marine, who, after having mutually admitted their respective powers to act, have agreed as follows:

1.—The garrison of Callao shall go out by the principal gate with all the honors of war, taking with it two field pieces with their respective ammunition, colours flying and drums beating.

2.—The Protector of Peru shall allow the veteran troops of the garrison of Callao, who voluntarily desire to transport themselves to one of the intermediate harbors, a free passport to unite themselves to the army at Arequipa, but not any other point. The troops de la Concordia, of the same garrison, may join their in-

milias as simple individuals; and all individuals of the Spanish marine, whether belonging to merchantmen or to vessels of war, who shall be found in the castles at the time of its delivery, shall be authorized to remain in Lima and Callao until, having settled their respective concerns, they wish to leave Peru, which they must do within four months.

3.—The generals, chiefs, officers, and others, employed in the Spanish service, shall be treated with respect, and those who resolve to go to the Peninsula shall be allowed to wear their marks of distinction and awards; but those who prefer to remain in America shall not be allowed to wear uniform after thirty days from the surrender of the post.

4.—The governor of Callao shall give a list of all the individuals at present in the fortresses, who shall freely take away their properties; and as regards the goods which have been condemned or confiscated by order of the Protector of Peru, their disposal is left to his generosity.

5.—The opinions and services of individuals residing within Callao, in favor of their respective governments, shall be forgotten, and the competent authority shall furnish these persons with certificates of guarantee against any future accusation, they being bound to respect the laws and public decrees whilst they reside within the jurisdiction of the government of Peru.

6.—All vessels anchored in the principal roadstead of Callao shall remain the property of their actual owners; who shall be allowed to fit them out and clear them for the ports of the Peninsula or New Spain; and government shall afford them the aid allowed by friendly nations, and the corresponding permissions and passports for their first voyage in ballast, also permitting them to take away from the magazines of Real Felipe such naval articles as appertain to said vessels anchored in Callao, the property being always proved to the satisfaction of government.

7.—The sick of the garrison of Callao at the time of its capitulation shall be assisted at the expense of the government of Peru, and when recovered they shall be granted passports for the points agreed upon in the 2d article.

8.—Every individual of either sex, composing the list referred to in the 4th article, shall leave when and how is most convenient, the jurisdiction of the government of Peru, who shall grant the necessary passports.

9.—The government of Lima shall furnish convenient transports to the individuals in the fortresses of Callao on their own account and shall order a convoy to protect their goods and persons.

10.—The officers, and fifty-six soldiers, who remained in Callao to guard the equipages of the Spanish army, are comprehended in the favor granted by the government of Peru to those of the same rank in article 2d.

11.—The prisoners on both sides shall be exchanged, rank for rank, and man for man.

12.—On the 21st inst. at 10 in the morning, the post of Callao shall be evacuated by the garrison and private individuals in it, and the fortresses shall be delivered up under an inventory, to an officer named by the Protector of Peru.

13.—Every question that may arise in the interpretation of these articles of capitulation shall be construed in favor of the garrison.

The present capitulation shall be ratified on both sides at the end of two hours, and two being signed of equal tenor, shall be exchanged by the commissioners.

Dated at Baquijano, the 19th of September, 1821, 8½ P. M.

(Signed) Thomas Guido.
Jose Ignacio de Colmenares.
Manuel de Arredondo.

The above capitulation is ratified in all its parts by me. Chuera, in Baquijano, 8½ P. M. 19th September, 1821.

(Signed) JOSEF DE SAN MARTIN.
Ratified likewise by me, Real Felipe de Callao, same date.

JOSEF DE LA MAR.
(Government Gazette of Lima of the 20th September, 1821.)

After the news which we have lately given to the public from South America, it will appear that there is scarcely a point on the continent from New Spain, along the Isthmus and the Gulf of Mexico, to that of Paria, with the exception of Coro and Puerto Cabello, that has not freed itself from the Spanish dominion.—This state of things cannot fail to influence the existing negotiations between Spain and her late colonies; and, we hope, will tend to a speedy conclusion of a long and terrible state of warfare.

By the Tom, Craycroft, 13 days from Philadelphia, we received American journals to the 1st inst. and have made the extracts from them inserted in the last page.

By the brig Eliza Waring, in 18. and Fanny, Baker, in 19 days from New York, we have received files of the National Advocate, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Post to the 28th ult. but they furnish no news in addition to that contained in the Philadelphia papers by the Tom.

The schooner Macdonough, Auger, and brig Ladies' Delight, Rogers, from this island have both arrived at New York, the former in 16 and the latter in 17 days.

The schooner Vestal, Ireland, also from this island, arrived at New York on the 19th of February, in 20 days.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, Feb. 11.

From Port-au-Prince.—By the arrival this forenoon of the schooner Ductile, Williams, in 20 days from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that a French frigate arrived there about ten days before capt. W. sailed, with the Bremen ship John Carl from Trinidad, (Cuba,) which she had recaptured. The John Carl had been taken by a pirate in Samana Bay, when a Columbian privateer fell in with and took possession of both of them. Shortly after, the above mentioned frigate came up with, and took all three of them under her care, and after putting on board the Columbian privateer, one of the supercargoes of the John Carl, ordered her and the pirate for Martinique. The Bremen ship, on her arrival at Port-au-Prince, underwent an examination before the proper authority and was immediately released.

By the above arrival we received the following letter from our correspondent:—

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 21, 1822.

Inclosed you have the Gazette Extraordinaire, containing the orders of the day for taking possession of the Spanish possessions in this island. We apprehend this acquisition of territory will end in embarrassment to the republic.

Boston, February 11.—The trial of the libel against the Portuguese ship *Marrianna Flora*, sent into this port by lieutenant Stockton of the United States schooner *Alligator*, terminated on Saturday last, when the hon. judge Davis decreed the restitution of the ship and cargo, to the owners; and without rendering any final decree upon the claim for damages, he appointed commissioners to ascertain the amount of the losses occasioned by the capture and detention. The claim for damage comprehends a demand in behalf of the Portuguese of ficers and crew, for compensation in consequence of the hardships suffered by them during their detention as prisoners. The decree of restitution was founded not on the ground that there was "no cause of capture," but that there was no sufficient cause of sending in the ship for adjudication. The learned judge intimated his present impression that the claim of damages should be allowed, but said that if there should appear to be reason on further consideration to take a different view of that question, so that the captain could be held justly exempted from any portion of the damages reported, the final decree could be rendered accordingly when the report should be made.

Late and Interesting from the Brazils.

Charleston, Feb. 13.—By the brig *Fortuna*, capt. Scott, arrived here yesterday from Pernambuco, via Turks Island, which first mentioned place he left on the 6th January, we have the following intelligence:—

After a severe contest with the European troops, the Brazilians had succeeded in establishing the new constitution, and had compelled the European general Don Louis de Rego, with the whole of his troops, to embark for Portugal. An illumination took place in consequence of the king's having disapproved of the oppressive administration of the government, in the hands of general de Rego, and the return of the patriot prisoners sent by him to Europe. Tranquillity was established, and energetic steps were taken by the provincial government, for the increase of the patriotic army.

A new general had just arrived, and after hesitating to land for a few days, his troops having fallen to leeward, his reception was a mockery of military parade by the Brazilian troops. Every preparation had been made to resist the new troops (800 in number) on their landing, or if permitted to land, to retain them as prisoners.

The court of Portugal had manifested the most conciliatory disposition, to retain the dependence of its transatlantic settlements; notwithstanding which, the Brazilians seemed universally to desire an emancipation from a yoke which had hitherto held them in the most disgusting ignorance, and oppressive bondage.

The press was about commencing its operations, by the publication of three newspapers in the city of Pernambuco; one only having been formerly published, and that under the immediate direction of the general, who had the types, and destroyed them when he abandoned the city. Pernambuco, with 40,000 inhabitants, was thus left without a public vehicle of intelligence. But the rising spirit of liberty, has already produced the institution of three.

American produce at Pernambuco, was plenty for the demand, and very dull, as public credit was at an end, and most of the monied European merchants had left the country.

New York, Feb. 13.

Credit to whom credit is due.—Captain Baker, of the brig *Fanny*, arrived on Monday from Curaçao, informs, that on the 18th January, in lat. 57 58, long. 69, he was boarded by the Patriot privateer schooner *Singer*, of Santa Martha, captain J. Meghar, who broke open several letters to search for Spanish property, but finding the specie on board to be on American account, he did not attempt to touch it. He treated captain Baker in other respects, in the most polite manner.

Valparaiso, Oct. 27.—The fortress of Callao surrendered on the 21st Sept. and this event for the present has settled the war in Peru.—But La Serna will join Ramirez at Arequipa, and the Spanish army there will then be very considerable. The vessels had all moved from Ancon to Callao, but were not to commence discharging until the 8th instant, when a new tariff would be published. Lord Cochrane has

taken from the Protector, San Martin, 700,000 dollars, which he had sent on board the different vessels at Ancon, on the approach of La Serna. His lordship had been for some time endeavoring to get money from the Protector, as he alleged, to pay the fleet; but the Protector thinking perhaps that the private property which lord Cochrane had saved from the San Martin, might have been a few hundred thousand dollars more than his just share of the pillage, did not see fit to advance promptly the sum required. His lordship went to the Resguardo at Ancon—got an account of the money, and took it all, as well as individual property to a considerable amount. The Protector has tried every means to get it out of his hands, but without effect. I do not know what will be the result of this breach between San Martin and lord Cochrane.

Oct. 31.—Yesterday arrived the schooner *Aranza*, 30 days from Callao, privately despatched by lord Cochrane to the government with a small part of the specie, (50,000 dollars,) he took from general San Martin, for the purpose of opening the way for his charges against him. The Protector despatched another schooner (the *Sacramento*), on the same day with his despatches. This is becoming a serious business. Cochrane manages well, but I think he has too many against him. He now confines himself to his ship, fearing that if he trusts himself on shore the Protector might put him in prison, as he did an inferior officer who was engaged in taking the money.

Lord Cochrane has sent from South America to Europe, nearly a million of dollars.—*What a disinterested Patriot!!!*

Norfolk, Feb. 22.—Anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning about 7 o'clock the U. S. ship *Hornet*, Robert Henley, Esq. commander, from Pensacola, and last from Havana, 11 days from the latter—Sailed from Havana, in company with 22 sail of vessels under convoy, 20 of which were American, and two foreign, bound to different parts of the United States. They parted company with the *Hornet* at different times, after getting clear of the coast of Cuba.

Capt. H. states, that Havana was in a complete state of anarchy, the people being divided into several parties, and the nominal governor perfectly subservient to the popular whim—that piracy and pirates were openly countenanced and abetted, and their depredations on American commerce spoken of as a matter of congratulation.

At Havana, there are two vice-kings, and an immense number of officers of every grade, and of men, on their return to Spain. The ship of the line *Asia*, and the sloop of war *Diamante*, were to sail from Havana for Spain, on the 24th January, with a large convoy, and a vast quantity of wealth. It is supposed that this is the last cargo of the kind that will ever sail from the Americas to the mother country.

The pirates carry on their robberies in a most daring manner in every quarter; and it is expected that they will soon cut the vessels out of the port.

Fresh acts of piracy were daily perpetrated on the coast of Cuba.

The slave trade was carried on with great activity among the islands.

We sincerely hope, that government will send immediately into these seas such a force as will change the tone of these miscreants. A better field for the enterprise of our young officers, cannot well be imagined.

United States ship Franklin.—We are happy to announce the arrival out, at Rio Janeiro of the *Franklin* 74, capt. Stewart, with her tender, from New York.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Antonio Tavaris, Jose Rosa, Manuel Perri, and Francisco Jose, the four pirates lately brought into this port by the U. S. schr. *Porpoise*, were yesterday committed to jail to await their trial.

The U. S. schooner *Alligator*, lieut. comdt. Stockton, will proceed, forthwith, from this port to the West Indies, for the safety and protection of our navigation from pirates.

LONDON.

The standards and colours of the different corps composing the Spanish land-forces and marines, are to be laid aside; and brass lions 8 inches long, of a proportionate height, holding the Book of the Constitution, and fixed on staffs 8 Burgos feet high, and one inch and four lines in diameter, are to be adopted in their stead.

It is reported that 10,000 troops are to be sent out immediately to India, and that ships are engaged for that purpose.

It having been found that the sword now used by officers of Infantry is of little or no use, it is intended to adopt the light infantry sabre throughout the service.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Extract of a private letter: Soon after the arrival of M. Montholon, at Paris, he presented to one of our most eminent bankers a letter written by Bonaparte a short time before his death. It ran in substance thus:—

"Monsieur L—,"

"Upon this letter being presented to you by count Montholon, you will pay to him two millions of francs, with interest at 5 per cent.—Two millions to count Bertrand, and one million to—; this being the sum of five millions, which I lodged in your hands at an interest of five per cent. I having placed this sum in your hands in Paris, in the year 1815. These sums you will pay within six months after my death. May God have you in his holy keeping!"

"NAPOLEON."

"Upon reading this letter, M. L— said,

"It is true that the emperor did place such sum as this in my hands at the time mentioned, and I am ready to account for the same with interest, upon having a legal acquittance, &c. I must, however, send for my lawyer and state the circumstance." M. Le Grange came in a short time, examined the paper, and, after some consideration, said, "I do not think M. L— is justified in paying the money upon this notification. This paper is one of two things; it is either a species of *mandat* (that is to say, a power of attorney,) and in this case it is totally set aside by the death of the party; or it is a testamentary paper, in which latter case it is perfectly irregular and illegal; and therefore in neither case M. L. pay the money." Now, what is to be done with this said five millions?"

March 8, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of MORRISON and RUSSELL, having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th ult. the Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he will carry on the CHAIR MAKING Business for, and on his own account, at his Shop, No. 9. Scharlo; and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors, which he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to merit.

He has on hand a choice assortment of FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS, with SOPHAS to suit, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. He carries on the GILDING and BRONZING Business in all its branches. Carriages and Picture Frames Gilded and Ornamented in the neatest and most elegant manner, and Chairs and Furniture of every description Repaired, Gilded, Bronzed and Ornamented on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 22sten Maart 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoortlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 16, en
De Ronds Broden 17 oncen.

Opzame als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezès en onderhoorige Eilanden, ontwaar geworden zynde uit de hem van wegens de Politie, gedaane rapporten dat veele Bewoonders of Eigenaars van huizen, zoo in de Willemstad, Scharlo, Pietermay, als aan de Otrabanda, niettegenstaande de publicatie van 17den September 1816, nietig blijven in het schoonmaken der goten en straten, en reparatie aan dezelve, voor zoo veel ieder aangaat; waarschuwt by deze alle belanghebbende ten serieuse om aan gemelde publicatie promptelyk in het vervolg te voldoen, zullende de daanby bepaalde boete van 20 Pesos van Agten, zonder conniventie worde ingevordert, en de schouwwe der Woensdage en Saterdagse regelmatig geschieden.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,
Fiscaal den 18den Maart 1822.

Den 20sten Maart 1822.

BEKENDMAKING.

DAAR de ondergeteekende ingevolge hooger toestemming de Tweede Klasse van de by hem gecollecteerd wordende Curaçoesche Lotery, zal doen trekken in het byzyn van de Weledelen Heeren Commissarissen, zoo verwittigd by aan het Publiek, dat zulks zal geschieden op het Gouvernements Huis den 29sten dezer, s'morgens ten tien uren zonder verder uitsstel, en dat de Billetten zullen verkogt worden tot de dag van 'Trekking inkluis, dog niet later dan tot 9 uren s'morgens, zullende na dien tyd het Lotery Kantoor gesloten zyn.

Ook verzoek de Directeur om te compareren met de Nummer 511 om voor die eene andere interuilen, want na de Trekking zal men voor die Nummer geene verdere pretentie kunnen doen.

Ook verzoek de Directeur omme te compareren op het Lotery Kantoor met de Nummer 203, dewelke Ps. 5 heeft getrokken uit de Eerste Klas.

S. S. DELVALLE,
Directeur der Lotery.

Den 8sten Maart 1822.

KENNISGEVING.

DE Kompagnieschap van MORRISON & RUSSELL by onderling overeenkomst op den 27sten 11. opgehouden zyde, neemt de ondergeteekende de vryheid het publiek bekend te maken, dat hy voort zal varen met HET MAKEN VAN STOELLEN voor en op zyne eigene rekening, ten zyden Winkel No. 9, op Scharlo; en verlangt eerbiediglyk de voortdurig bunner gunsten, welke hy door zyne naarstigheid en goede bediening hoop te verdienen. Hy biedt te koop een uitgezocht assortement naar de beste smaak gemaakte FYNEN STOELLEN en SOPHAS, op redelyke voorwaarden; hy biedt aan om Rytuijen, Schildery Lysten, zoo wel VERGULDE, GEKOPERDE, als anderzints verciert, weder op de netste en schoooste manier op te maken, en alle soorten van Vergulde, Gekoperde en Vercierte Stoelen en Huisraden te herstellen, alles zeer spoedig en goed koop.

JAMES RUSSELL.